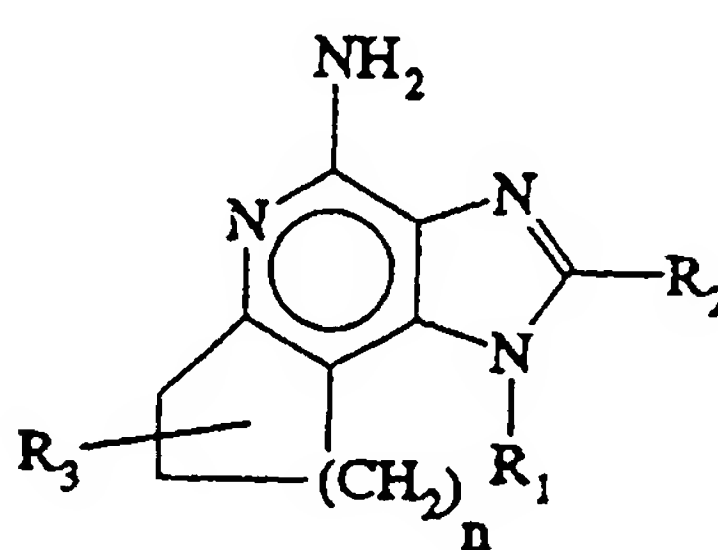


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(54) Title: FUSED CYCLOALKYLIMIDAZOPYRIDINES (57) Abstract <p>6,7-Propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-bridged imidazopyridin-4-amines of formula (I) that induce interferon (α) biosynthesis in human cells. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods of inducing interferon (α) biosynthesis and treating viral infections involving the use of such compounds.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">(I)</div>		

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FUSED CYCLOALKYLIMIDAZOPYRIDINES

5 Background of the Invention
 Field of the Invention

 This invention relates to imidazopyridine
 compounds and to intermediates in their preparation.
 In another aspect this invention relates to
10 immunomodulator compounds and to antiviral compounds.

Description of the Related Art

 Certain 1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amines and
 methods for their preparation are known and disclosed,
15 e.g., in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,689,338, 5,037,985, and
 5,175,296, EP-A 90.301766.3, PCT/US91/06682,
 PCT/US92/01305, and PCT/US92/07226 (Gerster), and U.S.
 Pat. No. 4,988,815 (Andre et al). Such compounds are
 said to have antiviral activity and certain of them are
20 said to induce the biosynthesis of cytokines such as
 interferon.

 Further compounds having antiviral or
 immunomodulator activity may advance the fields of
 antiviral therapy and immunomodulator therapy.

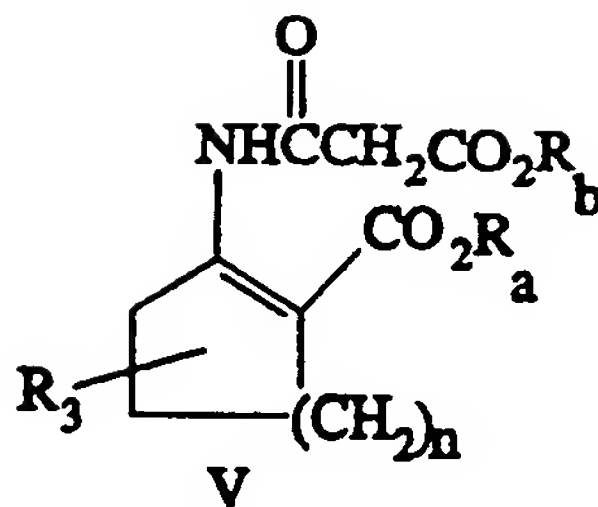
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Summary of the Invention

 This invention provides 6,7-propylene-, butylene-,
 or pentylene-bridged imidazopyridin-4-amines that are
 active as immunomodulators.

30 This invention also provides compounds of Formula
 V:

5

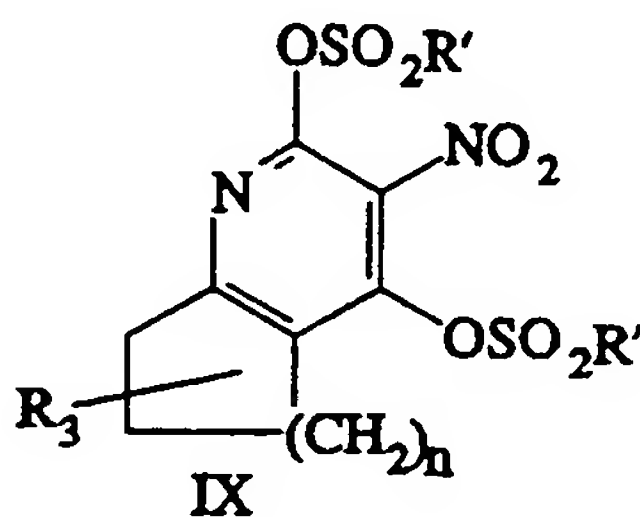


10

wherein n is 1, 2, or 3, R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom, R_a is a group that renders the associated ester group susceptible of nucleophilic attack by an anion derived from an active methylene compound, and R_b is a group that renders the associated ester group susceptible of hydrolysis.

This invention also provides compounds of Formula IX:

25

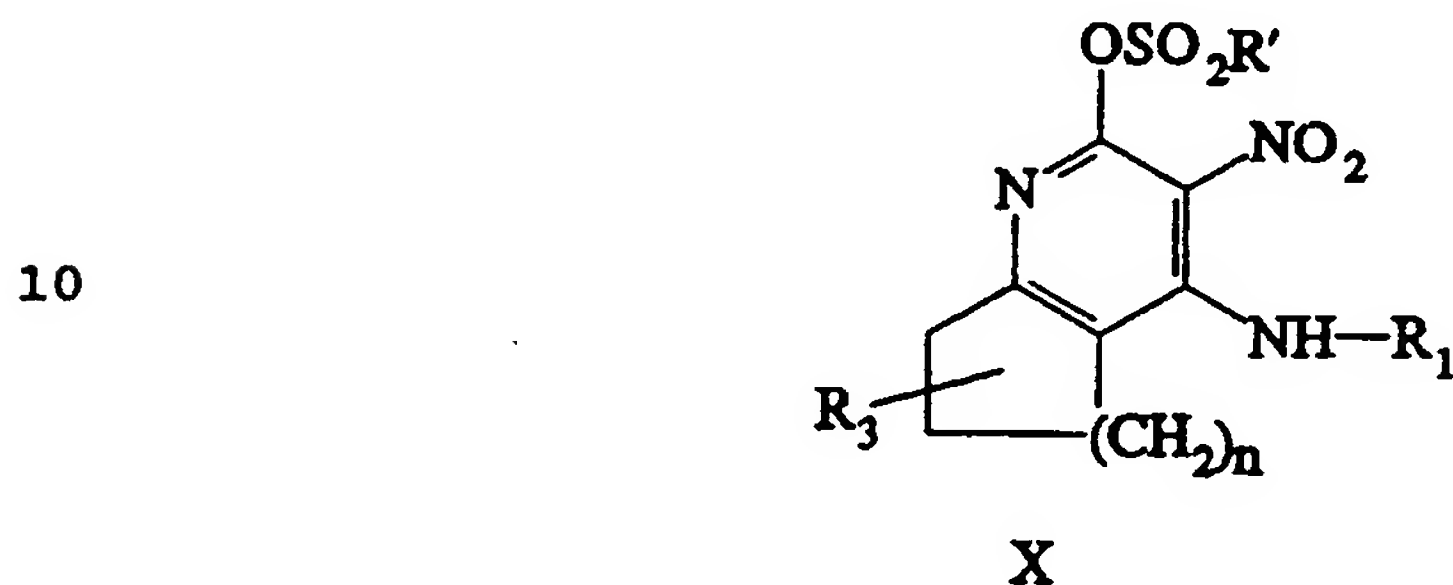


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wherein n and R_3 are as defined above and R' is alkyl (e.g., lower alkyl such as methyl), perfluoroalkyl (e.g., perfluoro(lower)alkyl such as trifluoromethyl), phenyl, phenylalkyl (e.g.,

phenyl(lower)alkyl such as 4-methylphenyl), alkylphenyl (e.g., (lower)alkylphenyl such as methylphenyl), or halophenyl (e.g., 4-bromophenyl).

This invention also provides compounds of Formula
5 X:



15

wherein n , R_3 , and R' are as defined above and R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one
20 to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl
25 containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about 10 carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or
30 branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six
35 carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four

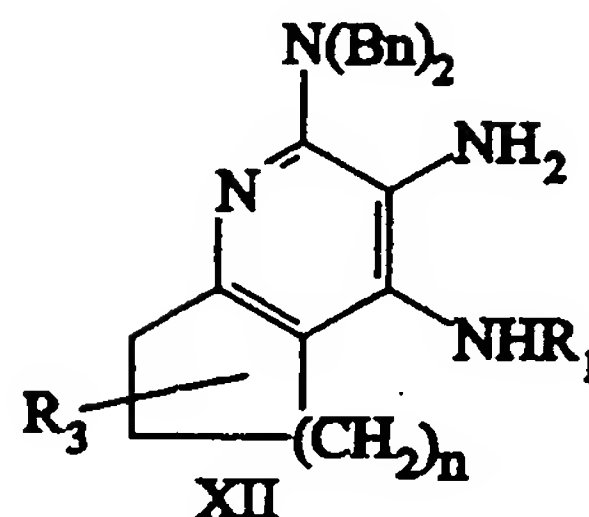
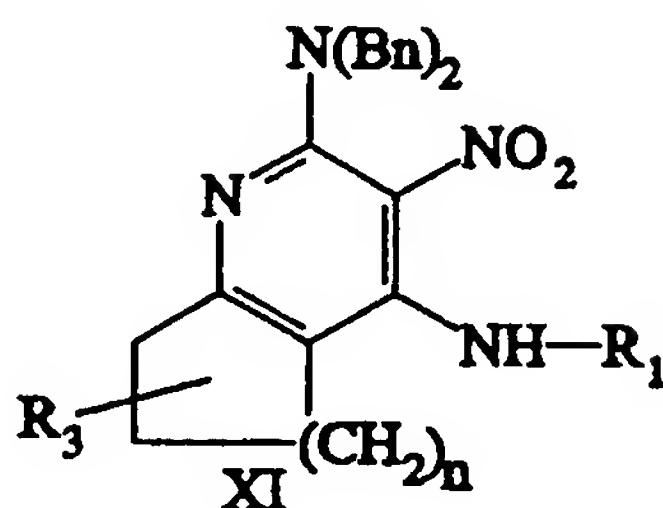
carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl
5 wherein the acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl,
10 alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl; said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or
15 two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen, with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties
20 together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

and $-\text{CHR}_y\text{R}_x$

wherein

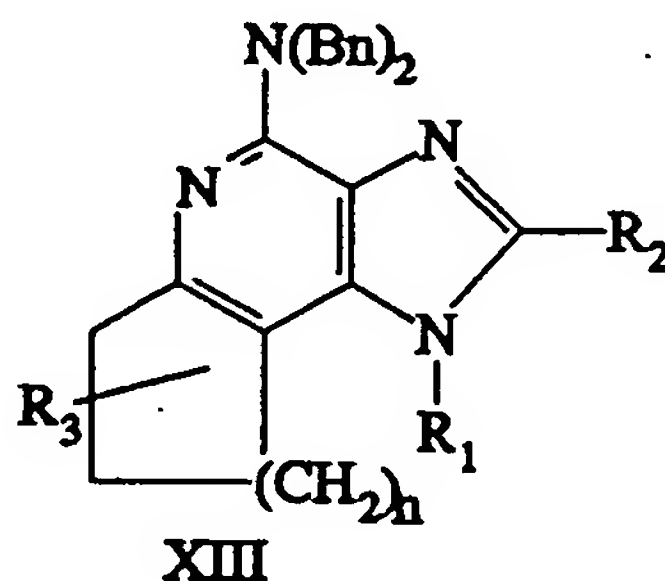
R_y is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_y is hydrogen R_x is alkoxy of one to
25 about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon
30 atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further proviso that when R_y is a carbon-carbon bond R_y and R_x together form a tetrahydrofuranyl group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and
35 hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms.

This invention also provides compounds of Formulas XI and XII:



wherein n , R_1 , and R_3 are as defined above and Bn represents a hydrogenolyzable amino substituent.

This invention also provides compounds of Formula XIII:



25

wherein n , R_1 , R_3 , and Bn are as defined above and R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about eight carbon atoms, straight chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl, the benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by a moiety selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, and

30

35 halogen; and

-C(R_s)(R_t)(X) wherein R_s and R_t are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, phenyl, and substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is selected
5 from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen;

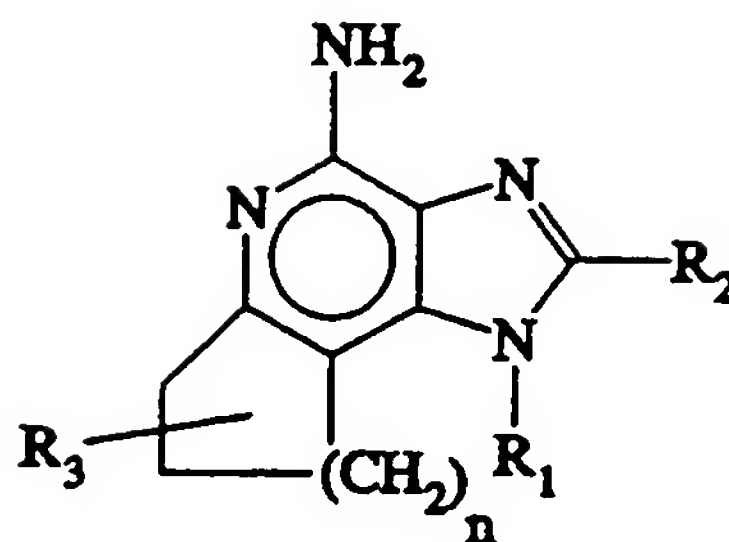
X is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy containing one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl
10 wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, haloalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkylamido wherein the alkyl group contains one to about four carbon atoms, amino,
15 substituted amino wherein the substituent is alkyl or hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, azido, alkylthio of one to about four carbon atoms, and morpholinoalkyl wherein the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms.

20 This invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a 6,7-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-bridged imidazopyridin-4-amine and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

25 This invention also provides a method of inducing interferon biosynthesis in an animal, comprising the step of administering to said animal a 6,7-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-bridged imidazopyridin-4-amine in an amount effective to induce said interferon
30 biosynthesis.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The immunomodulator 6,7-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-bridged imidazopyridin-4-amines of this
35 invention are compounds of the general Formula I:



10

I

In Formula I, n is 1, 2, or 3. R₁, R₂, and R₃ are independently selected and can be any substituent that does not destroy the immunomodulator activity of the compound (as that activity is determined by the test method set forth in detail in the Examples below in connection with interferon (α) induction in human cells). Suitable substituents can be selected by those skilled in the art with due consideration of factors such as drug solubility, lipophilicity/hydrophilicity, ionization, and other factors that affect drug transfer across membranes.

Exemplary R₁ substituents include hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about ten carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms and

substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl; said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen, with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

and $-\text{CHR}_1\text{R}_2$

wherein

R_1 is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_1 is hydrogen R_2 is alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon

atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further proviso that when R_1 is a carbon-carbon bond R_1 and R_2 together form a tetrahydrofuranyl group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently
5 selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms.

Preferred R_1 substituents include straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, substituted straight chain or branched chain
10 alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched
15 chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any alkyl, substituted alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl group does not contain a fully carbon
20 substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; phenyl; and phenylethyl.

R_1 is most preferably alkyl, (phenyl)ethyl, or hydroxyalkyl as defined above. When R_1 is alkyl as defined above, preferred R_1 substituents include 2-
25 methylpropyl, 1-methylpropyl, n-butyl, and cyclohexylmethyl. When R_1 is hydroxyalkyl as defined above preferred R_1 substituents include 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl and 3-hydroxypropyl.

Exemplary R_2 substituents include hydrogen,
30 straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about eight carbon atoms, straight chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl, the benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally
35 substituted on the benzene ring by a moiety selected

from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, and halogen; and

-C(R_s)(R_t)(X) wherein R_s and R_t are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl
5 of one to about four carbon atoms, phenyl, and substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen;

10 X is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy containing one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, haloalkyl of one to about four
15 carbon atoms, alkylamido wherein the alkyl group contains one to about four carbon atoms, amino, substituted amino wherein the substituent is alkyl or hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, azido, alkylthio of one to about four carbon atoms, and
20 morpholinoalkyl wherein the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms.

R₂ is most preferably hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, morpholinoalkyl, or alkoxyalkyl as defined above, or benzyl. When R₂ is alkyl it is
25 preferably methyl, ethyl, or 1-methylethyl, or 2-methylpropyl. When R₂ is hydroxyalkyl it is preferably hydroxymethyl. When R₂ is morpholinoalkyl it is preferably morpholinomethyl. When R₂ is alkoxyalkyl, it is preferably methoxymethyl or ethoxymethyl.

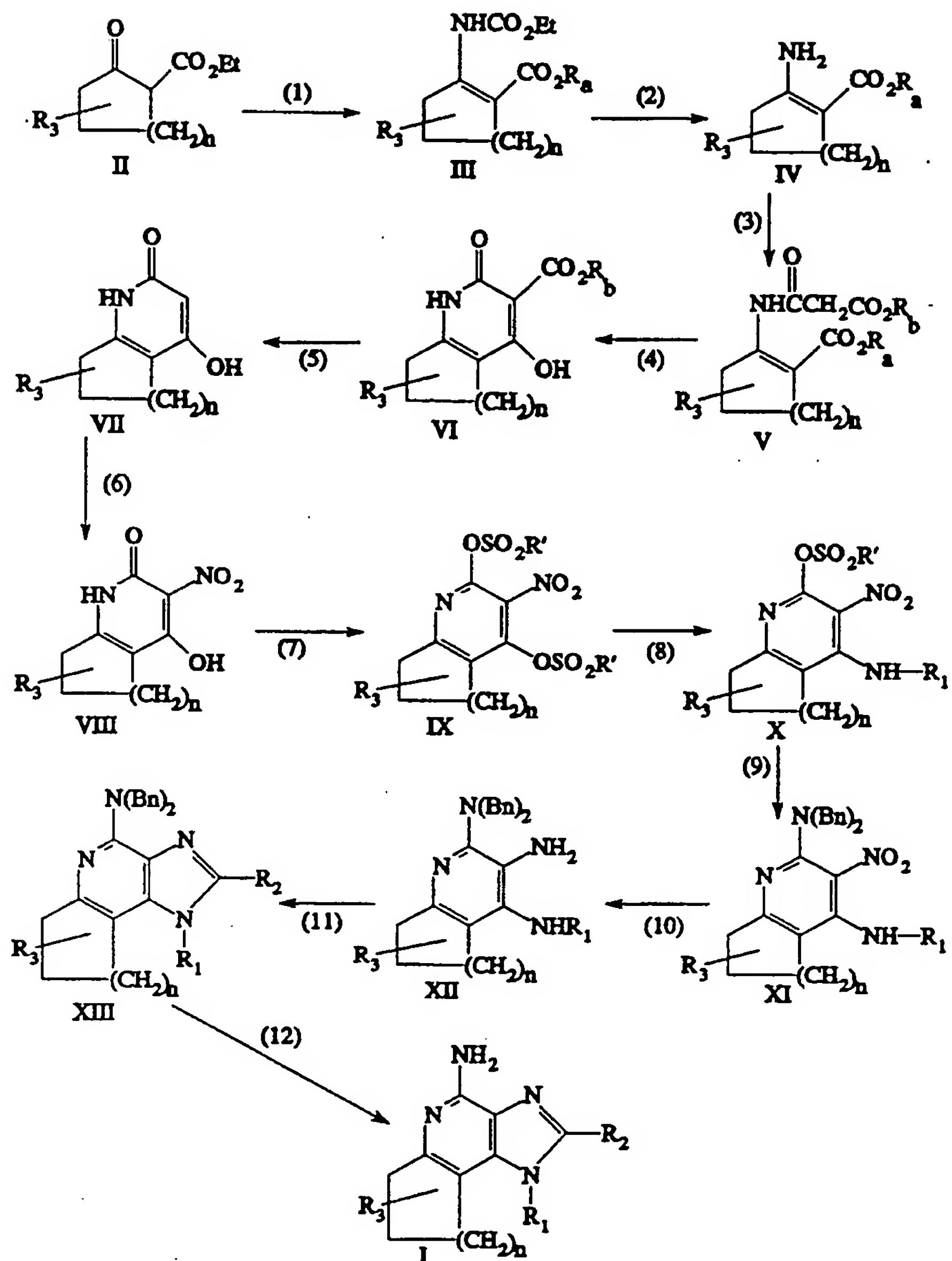
30 Exemplary R₃ substituents include hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least
35 one fluorine or chlorine atom. R₃ is preferably hydrogen.

Preferred compounds of the invention include:

- 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1,2-di(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
5 7,8-dihydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H,6H-imidazo[4,5-d]pyrindin-4-amine,
4-amino- α,α -dimethyl-1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrocyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridine-1-ethanol,
10 1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)cyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridin-4-amine,
4-amino- α,α -dimethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methoxymethyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
15 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinoline-1-propanol,
20 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
1-cyclohexylmethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
25 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(1-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
1-butyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
30 7,8-dihydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H,6H-imidazo[4,5-d]pyrindin-4-amine,
1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-cyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridin-4-amine,
4-amino-1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro- α,α ,2-trimethylcyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridine-1-ethanol,
35 4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro- α,α ,2-trimethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,

- 2-ethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-(1-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
5 4-amino- α,α -dimethyl-2-ethoxymethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-2-methanol,
10 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-morpholinomethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-amine, and
15 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine.

Compounds of the invention can be prepared according to Reaction Scheme I, wherein n, R₁, R₂, and R₃ are as defined above. Reaction Scheme I is particularly amenable to the preparation of compounds wherein R₁, R₂, and R₃ are selected from the preferred substituents enumerated above.

Reaction Scheme

Cyclic β -ketoesters of Formula II in the Reaction Scheme can be prepared using conventional reactions such as the Dieckman condensation. In step (1) of Reaction Scheme I, a compound of Formula II is reacted
5 with urethane or another appropriate carboxylamine ester with heating in the presence of an acid catalyst (e.g., p-toluenesulfonic acid), preferably in a solvent (e.g., benzene, toluene) that allows azeotropic removal of water to afford a compound of Formula III.

10 Alkoxide-catalyzed alcoholysis in step (2) affords a compound of Formula IV, wherein R_1 is a group, e.g., an alkyl group, that renders the ester group susceptible of nucleophilic attack by an anion derived from an active methylene compound. Certain compounds of
15 Formula IV are known and disclosed, e.g., in J. Org. Chem. 1978, 43, 1460 (Kloek, et al.) and Helv. Chem. Acta. 1945, 28, 1684 (Prelog, et al.).

In step (3) the amino group of the compound of Formula IV is acylated by reacting with an alkyl
20 malonyl chloride in the presence of a base such as triethylamine and in a suitable solvent such as methylene chloride to provide a compound of Formula V wherein R_2 is a group, e.g., alkyl, that renders the ester group susceptible of hydrolysis. Certain
25 compounds of Formula V are known and disclosed, e.g., in J. Med. Chem. 1975, 18, 726 (Buckle et al.).

In step (4) the compound of Formula V is cyclized by reacting in an appropriate solvent in the presence of a base (e.g., sodium hydride) capable of removing a
30 malonyl methylene proton. If necessary the reaction can be heated. Certain compounds of Formula VI are known and disclosed, e.g., in J. Med. Chem. 1975, 18, 726 (Buckle et al.).

In step (5) a compound of Formula VI is hydrolyzed
35 and decarboxylated, e.g., by heating in the presence of an acid catalyst (such as HCl) or a base catalyst

(such as hydroxide) in order to afford a compound of Formula VII. Certain compounds of Formula VII are known and disclosed, e.g., in J. Med. Chem. 1975, 18, 726 (Buckle et al.) and in Helv. Chem. Acta. 1945, 28, 5 1684 (Prelog et al.).

A compound of Formula VII is nitrated in step (6) under conventional nitration conditions, such as by heating (e.g., to 100°C) in the presence of nitric acid, preferably in a solvent such as acetic acid. The
10 product is a compound of Formula VIII, some of which are known and disclosed, e.g., in J. Med. Chem. 1975, 18, 726 (Buckle et al.).

In step (7) a 5,6-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylen-bridged-3-nitropyridine-2,4-disulfonate of
15 Formula IX is provided by reacting a compound of Formula VIII with a sulfonyl halide or preferably a sulfonic anhydride. Suitable sulfonyl halides include alkylsulfonyl halides such as methanesulfonyl chloride and trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride, and arylsulfonyl
20 halides such as benzenesulfonyl chloride, p-bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride, and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride. Suitable sulfonic anhydrides include those corresponding to the above-mentioned sulfonyl halides. A particularly preferred sulfonic anhydride is
25 trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride. Sulfonic anhydrides are preferred in view of the fact that the sulfonate anion generated as a byproduct of the reaction is a relatively poor nucleophile and as such does not give rise to undesired side products such as
30 those in which the nitro group has been displaced.

Reaction conditions preferably involve first combining a compound of Formula VIII with a base, preferably an excess of a tertiary amine base (e.g., a trialkylamine base such as triethylamine) and
35 preferably in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane and then adding the sulfonyl halide or the sulfonic anhydride. The addition is preferably

carried out in a controlled fashion (e.g., dropwise) and at a reduced temperature (e.g., at about 0°C). The product can be isolated by conventional methods or it can be carried on without isolation as described below
5 in connection with step (8).

Step (8) of the Reaction Scheme provides the product 5,6-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-bridged 3-nitro-4-(substituted)aminopyridine-2-sulfonates from the compound of Formula VIII. Despite the presence of
10 two sulfonate groups that could in principle be displaced, the reaction results in selective amination at the 4-position. The compound of Formula IX is reacted with an amine, preferably in the presence of an excess of a tertiary amine base in a solvent such as
15 dichloromethane. Suitable amines include primary amines affording 4-substituted amino compounds of Formula X herein the amino substituent is represented by R₁. Preferred amines include those amines comprising the groups set forth above in connection with preferred
20 R₁ substituents.

The reaction can be carried out by adding the tertiary amine base to the reaction mixture resulting from step (7), cooling to a reduced temperature (e.g., 0°C), and adding the amine in a controlled fashion
25 (e.g., dropwise). The reaction can also be carried out by adding the amine to a solution of the compound of Formula IX and a tertiary amine base in a solvent such as dichloromethane. As the sulfonate is a relatively facile leaving group the reaction can be run at
30 relatively low temperatures, e.g., about 0°C, and in relatively non-polar solvents (e.g., toluene) in order to decrease the amount of undesired 2-aminated and 2,4-diaminated side products. It is sometimes necessary or desirable to heat the reaction mixture after the
35 addition in order to complete the reaction. The

product can be isolated from the reaction mixture by conventional methods.

In step (9) the compound of Formula X is reacted with a hydrogenolyzable amine to afford a compound of Formula XI. The term "hydrogenolyzable amine" as used herein refers to any amine that is nucleophilic enough to displace the sulfonate group in step (9) and wherein the substituent or substituents can be removed by hydrogenolysis. Such amines are known to those skilled in the art to include arylmethyl amines and di(arylmethyl) amines, i.e., those amines wherein the substituent or substituents are identical or different from one another and with respect to each substituent the amino nitrogen is one carbon removed from an aromatic ring. The term "hydrogenolyzable amino substituent" as used herein refers to the substituent that obtains upon the use of a hydrogenolyzable amine in the reaction of step (9), i.e., a hydrogenolyzable amine absent one hydrogen atom. Primary hydrogenolyzable amines are less preferred, as their use provides an alternative site for cyclization in step (11) described below. Secondary hydrogenolyzable amines are preferred. Suitable secondary hydrogenolyzable amines include dibenzylamine (i.e., di(phenylmethyl)amine) and substituted derivatives thereof such as di[4-methyl(phenylmethyl)]amine, di(2-furanylmethyl)amine, and the like. The Reaction Scheme specifically illustrates the process involving dibenzylamine. However, the process of the invention can be carried out with any suitable hydrogenolyzable amine.

The reaction of step (9) can be carried out by placing the starting material and the hydrogenolyzable amine in an inert solvent such as benzene, toluene, or xylene, and heating at a temperature and for a time sufficient to cause displacement of the sulfonate group by the hydrogenolyzable amine, such temperature and

time being readily selected by those skilled in the art. The product can be isolated from the reaction mixture by conventional methods.

In step (10) the nitro group of a compound of Formula XI is reduced to an amino group. Methods for such a reduction are well known to those skilled in the art. A preferred method involves in situ generation of Ni_2B from sodium borohydride and NiCl_2 in the presence of methanol. The compound of Formula XI is added to the reducing agent solution to effect reduction of the nitro group. The product can then be isolated by conventional methods.

In step (11) a compound of Formula XII is reacted with a carboxylic acid or an equivalent thereof to afford the cyclized compound of Formula XIII. Suitable equivalents to a carboxylic acid include acid halides, orthoesters, and orthoformates, acid halides, and carboxylic acids other than formic acid giving rise to 2-substituted products wherein the 2-substituent is represented by R_2 . The reaction can be run in the absence of solvent or preferably in an inert solvent such as xylene or toluene in the presence of a carboxylic acid or equivalent with sufficient heating (e.g., at about 80-150°C depending on the solvent if any) to drive off any alcohol or water formed as a side product of the reaction.

In step (12) the cyclized compound of Formula XIII is hydrogenolyzed to afford the 4-amino compound. Conventional well known catalytic hydrogenation conditions are suitable. Preferred conditions involve heating in formic acid in the presence of $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2/\text{C}$.

Certain compounds of the invention cannot be prepared readily according to Reaction Scheme I due to incompatibility of reagents with certain of the functional groups recited in connection with R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 . Such compounds, however, can be prepared by those

skilled in the art using well known methods of functional group protection or manipulation, by using compounds of Formula VII as substrates in the synthetic methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,988,815 (Andre),
5 or by adaptations of the synthetic methods disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,689,338, 5,037,985, and 5,175,296, EP-A 90.301766.3, PCT/US91/06682, PCT/US92/01305, and PCT/US92/07226 (Gerster), the relevant disclosures of each of these being incorporated herein by reference.

10 The product compound of Formula I can be isolated by the conventional means disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,689,338 (Gerster), such as, for example, removal of the solvent and recrystallization from an appropriate solvent (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide) or solvent
15 mixture, by dissolution in an appropriate solvent (such as methanol) and re-precipitation by addition of a second solvent in which the compound is insoluble, or by column chromatography.

A compound of Formula I can be used as an
20 immunomodulating agent itself or it can be used in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salt such as a hydrochloride, dihydrogen sulfate, trihydrogen phosphate, hydrogen nitrate, methanesulfonate or a salt of another pharmaceutically
25 acceptable acid. A pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salt of a compound of Formula I can be prepared, generally by reaction of the compound with an equimolar amount of a relatively strong acid, preferably an inorganic acid such as hydrochloric,
30 sulfuric, or phosphoric acid, or an organic acid such as methanesulfonic acid, in a polar solvent. Isolation of the salt is facilitated by the addition of a solvent, such as diethyl ether, in which the salt is insoluble.

35 A compound of the invention can be formulated for the various routes of administration in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, such as water or

polyethylene glycol, along with suitable adjuvants, excipients, and the like. Particular formulations can be readily selected by those skilled in the art.

Suitable formulations for topical application include
5 creams, ointments and like formulations known to those skilled in the art (e.g., formulations analogous to those disclosed in commonly assigned copending application 07/845,323, incorporated herein by reference). Parenteral formulations are also suitable
10 (e.g., formulations analogous to those disclosed in EP-A-90.304812.0, incorporated herein by reference).

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a bridged imidazopyridin-4-amine. The amount that
15 constitutes a therapeutically effective amount will depend on the particular compound, the particular formulation, the route of administration, and the intended therapeutic effect. Those skilled in the art can determine a therapeutically effective amount with
20 due consideration of such factors.

A number of compounds of Formula I were tested and found to induce biosynthesis of interferon in human cells. The test methods and results are set forth below. As a result of this immunomodulating activity
25 the compounds exhibit antiviral and antitumor activity. For example, a compound of Formula I can be used as an agent to control infections in mammals caused by Type II Herpes simplex virus. Compounds of Formula I can also be used to treat a herpes infection by oral,
30 topical, or intraperitoneal administration. The results below suggest that at least certain compounds of the invention might be useful in treating other diseases such as warts, Hepatitis B and other viral infections, cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, and
35 other neoplastic diseases.

In the following Examples, all reactions were run with stirring under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen

unless otherwise indicated. The structures were confirmed by nuclear magnetic spectroscopy. The particular materials and amounts thereof recited in the Examples, as well as other conditions and details, should not be construed to unduly limit the invention.

Example 1

6,7-Dihydro-4-[(2-methylpropyl)amino]-3-nitro-5H-pyrindin-2-yl Trifluoromethanesulfonate

10 Part A

A solution containing ethyl 2-oxocyclopentane-carboxylate (90 g, 0.63 moles), urethane (63.1 g, 0.70 mole) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (1 g) in benzene (100 mL) was refluxed for 15 hours in a Soxhlet extraction apparatus with sodium sulfate in the thimble. The reaction mixture was washed with water (3 x 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate then evaporated under vacuum. The resulting residue was recrystallized from methanol:water (9:1) to provide 92.1 g of ethyl 2-[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cyclopentene-1-carboxylate as a white solid, m.p. 49-51°C.

Part B

A solution containing ethyl 2-[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cyclopentene-1-carboxylate (72 g, 0.32 moles) and 25 wt % sodium methoxide in methanol (91.5 mL, 0.40 moles) was refluxed for about 18 hours. Methanol (200 mL) was added during the course of the reaction. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature then diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether (5 X 100 mL). The ether extracts were combined, treated with activated charcoal, dried over sodium sulfate then evaporated to provide 43.8 g of ethyl 2-amino-1-cyclopentene-1-carboxylate as an ivory solid, m.p. 90-92°C.

35 Part C

Ethyl 2-amino-1-cyclopentene-1-carboxylate (43.8 g, 0.28 moles) was combined with triethyl amine (42.9

mL, 0.31 moles) and methylene chloride (850 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Methyl malonyl chloride (33.4 mL, 0.31 mole) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture. After the addition the reaction was stirred for about 1
5 hr at 0°C. The reaction mixture was quenched with water (500 mL). The layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with methylene chloride (4 x 100 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated under vacuum to
10 provide 56.2 g of an oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane:ethyl acetate (70:30) to provide 46 g of methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonylcyclopenten-1-yl)amino]propanoate as a clear oil.

15 Part D

A solution containing methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonylcyclopenten-1-yl)amino]propanoate (3.5 g, 13.8 mmole) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added to a suspension of sodium hydride (0.83 g, 27.6 mmole as an
20 80% dispersion in mineral oil) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 hours then concentrated under vacuum to remove the tetrahydrofuran. The residue was diluted with methanol (5 mL) then with water (100 mL) then acidified with 2N
25 hydrochloric acid. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration and dried to provide 1.46 g of methyl 2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1H-pyrindine-3-carboxylate as a white solid, m.p. 131-133°C.

Part E

30 Methyl 2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1H-pyrindine-3-carboxylate (10.1 g, 48 mmole) was combined with 3N hydrochloric acid and heated at reflux for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C and the pH was adjusted to pH 4 with 2N sodium hydroxide. The
35 resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration and dried to provide 6.5 g of 1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2H-pyridin-2-one as a beige solid, m.p. >310°C.

Part F

Nitric acid (10.55 mL) was added to a suspension of 2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2H-pyrindin-2-one (5.8 g, 38 mmole) in glacial acetic acid (42.2 mL).

- 5 The reaction mixture was heated briefly on a steam bath until a vigorous reaction ensued. The reaction mixture was cooled rapidly by placing the reaction flask on ice then adding ice (about 170 g) to the reaction mixture. The resulting precipitate was isolated by filtration,
10 washed with water then dried to provide 4.2 g of a yellow solid, m.p. 232-234°C. This material was combined with that obtained from additional runs of the reaction and recrystallized from ethanol to provide 11.5 g of 1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2H-
15 pyrindin-2-one as a yellow crystalline solid, m.p. 239-241°C.

Part G

- Triethylamine (1.4 mL) was added to a cooled (0°C) suspension of 1,5,6,7-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2H-
20 pyrindin-2-one (1.0 g, 5 mmole) in methylene chloride (40 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 0°C for 15 minutes. Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (1.7 mL, 10 mmole) was slowly added using a syringe. The reaction mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 30
25 minutes. Isobutylamine (1.5 mL, 15 mmole) was added and the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 20 minutes then allowed to sit at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with water then extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 80 mL). The extracts were
30 combined, dried over magnesium sulfate then evaporated under vacuum without heating to provide a brown oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane:ethyl acetate 80:20 to provide 1.6 g of 6,7-dihydro-[4-(2-methylpropyl)amino]-3-nitro-
35 5H-pyrindin-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate as an oil which solidified after being refrigerated. Analysis:

Calculated for $C_{13}H_{16}F_3N_3O_5S$: %C, 40.73; %H, 4.21; %N, 10.96; Found: %C, 40.75; %H, 4.23; %N, 10.90.

Example 2

- 5 5,6,7,8,9-Pentahydro-[4-(2-methylpropyl)amino-
 3-nitrocyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-yl]
 Trifluoromethanesulfonate

Part A

- Using the method of Example 1 Part A, methyl
10 2-oxocycloheptanecarboxylate (50.5 g, 0.30 mole) was
reacted with urethane to provide 59 g of methyl 2-
[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cycloheptene-1-carboxylate as
an oil.

Part B

- 15 Using the method of Example 1 Part B, methyl 2-
[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cycloheptene-1-carboxylate
(59 g, 0.24 mole) was reacted with sodium methoxide to
provide 30 g of methyl 2-amino-1-cycloheptene-1-
carboxylate as an off white solid.

20 Part C

- Using the method of Example 1 Part C, methyl
2-amino-1-cycloheptene-1-carboxylate (29.7 g, 0.17
mole) was reacted with methyl malonyl chloride to
provide 41 g of methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonyl-
25 cyclohepten-1-yl)amino]propanoate as an oil.

Part D

- Using the method of Example 1 Part D, methyl 3-
oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonylcyclohepten-1-
yl)amino]propanoate (41 g, 0.15 mole) was cyclized to
30 provide 30 g of methyl 2,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-
2-oxo-1H-cyclohepta[b]pyridine-3-carboxylate as a beige
solid, m.p. >255°C.

Part E

- Using the method of Example 1 Part E, methyl
35 2,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1H-
cyclohepta[b]pyridine-3-carboxylate (29.9 g, 0.126
moles) was hydrolyzed and decarboxylated to provide

22.7 g of 1,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2H-cyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-one as an off white solid, m.p. >270°C.

Part F

- 5 Using the method of Example 1 Part F, 1,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2H-cyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-one (22.7 g, 0.126 mole) was nitrated to provide 21 g of 1,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2H-cyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-one as a yellow solid, m.p. >264°C.

Part G

- 15 Using the method of Example 1 Part G, 1,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2H-cyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-one (4.7 g, 21 mmole) was reacted first with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride then with isobutylamine to provide 5.4 g of 5,6,7,8,9-pentahydro-[4-(2-methylpropyl)amino-3-nitrocyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-yl] trifluoromethanesulfonate.

20

Example 3

5,6,7,8,9-Pentahydro-[4-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)amino-3-nitrocyclohepta[b]pyridin-2-yl] Trifluoromethanesulfonate

- 25 Using the method of Example 1 Part G, 1,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2H-cyclohepta[p]pyridin-2-one (1.0 g, 4.4. mmole) was first reacted with trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride then with 2-amino- α,α -dimethylethanol to provide 1.5 g of the desired product as a yellow oil.

30

Example 4

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-[4-(2-methylpropyl)amino-3-nitroquinolin-2-yl] Trifluoromethanesulfonate

Part A

- 35 Using the method of Example 1 Part A, ethyl 2-oxocyclohexanecarboxylate (201 g, 1.18 mole) was reacted with urethane to provide 135 g of ethyl 2-

[(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate as a white solid.

Part B

Using the method of Example 1 Part B, ethyl 2-
5 [(ethoxycarbonyl)amino]-1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate (158 g, 0.66 mole) was reacted with sodium methoxide to provide 79 g of methyl 2-amino-1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylate as a white solid.

Part C

10 Using the method of Example 1 Part C, a mixture of the ethyl and methyl esters of 2-amino-1-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid (5 g) was reacted with methyl malonyl chloride to provide 6.3 g of a mixture of methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonylcyclohexen-1-yl)amino]propanoate
15 and methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-methoxycarbonylcyclohexen-1-yl)amino]propanoate as a clear oil.

Part D

Using the general method of Example 1 Part D, a mixture of methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-ethoxycarbonylcyclohexen-1-yl)amino]propanoate and methyl 3-oxo-3-[(2-
20 methoxycarbonylcyclohexen-1-yl)amino]propanoate (43.2 g, 0.16 mole) was cyclized to provide 35.5 g of methyl 1,2,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate as an off white solid.

25 Part E

Using the general method of Example 1 Part E, a mixture of methyl 1,2,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylate and 1,2,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-4-hydroxy-2-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (1.92 g total)
30 was hydrolyzed and decarboxylated to provide 1.38 g of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone as a white solid, m.p. >300°C.

Part F

Using the general method of Example 1 Part F,
35 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone (1.0 g, 6 mmole) was nitrated to provide 0.85 g of 5,6,7,8-

tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2(1H)-quinolinone as a yellow solid, m.p. 240-244°C (dec).

Part G

Using the general method of Example 1 Part G,
5 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-hydroxy-3-nitro-2(1H)-quinolinone
(0.50 g, 2.4 mmole) was first reacted with
trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride then with
isobutylamine to provide 0.73 g of [4-(2-
methylpropyl)amino-3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-
10 2-yl] trifluoromethanesulfonate as a yellow oil.
Analysis: Calculated for $C_{14}H_{18}F_3N_3O_5S$: %C, 42.32; %H,
4.57; %N, 10.57; Found: %C, 41.87; %H, 4.37; %N, 10.34.

Example 5

15 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-3-nitro-2,4-
bis[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyloxy]quinoline
Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (8.0 mL, 47
mmole) was added via a syringe to a cooled (0°C)
homogeneous mixture containing 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-
20 hydroxy-3-nitro-2(1H)-quinolinone (4.0 g, 19 mmole) and
triethylamine (6.6 mL, 47 mmole) in methylene chloride
(200 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for
30 minutes. The reaction mixture was filtered through
a layer of silica gel and the gel eluted with methylene
25 chloride. The organic phase was evaporated under
vacuum to provide 8.4 g of the desired product as a
yellow oil.

Example 6

30 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-4-[(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)amino]-
3-nitroquinolin-2-yl Trifluoromethanesulfonate
Triethylamine (1.36 mL, 9.8 mmole) was added to a
solution of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-nitro-2,4-
bis[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyloxy]quinoline (4.2 g, 9.4
35 mmole) in methylene chloride (180 mL). 2-Amino- α,α -
dimethylethanol (0.88 g, 9.8 mmole) was added to the
reaction mixture which was then stirred at ambient

temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was evaporated to provide a residue which was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane: ethyl acetate 40:60 to provide 3.8 g of the desired product.

5

Examples 7 - 15

Using the general method of Example 6, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-nitro-2,4-bis[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyloxy]quinoline was reacted with an amine of
 10 formula R_1NH_2 to provide the intermediates of Formula X ($n = 2$) shown in Table 1.

Table 1	
Example Number	Intermediate of Formula X $n = 2, R_1 =$
7	phenylmethyl
8	n-butyl
9	1,1-dimethylethyl
10	1-methylpropyl
11	cyclohexylmethyl
12	2-phenylethyl
13	cyclohexyl
14	phenyl
15	3-hydroxypropyl

25

Example 16

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro- N^4 -(2-methylpropyl)-3-nitro- N^2, N^2 -bis(phenylmethyl)quinoline-2,4-diamine
 30 5,7,6,8-tetrahydro-4-[(2-methylpropyl)amino]-3-nitroquinolin-2-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (4.0 g,

0.01 mole), dibenzylamine (1.9 mL, 0.01 mole),
triethylamine (1.4 mL, 0.01 mole) and benzene (100 mL)
were combined and heated at reflux for 36 hours. The
benzene was evaporated under vacuum and the residue
5 purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with
hexane:ethyl acetate 70:30 to provide 4.1 g of the
desired product as a viscous orange oil.

Examples 17 - 29

10 Using the general method of Example 16,
intermediates of Formula X were reacted with
dibenzylamine to provide the intermediates of Formula
XI shown in Table 2.

15

Table 2			
Example Number	Intermediate of Formula X Example	Intermediate of Formula XI	
		n =	R ₁ =
5	17	1	2-methylpropyl
	18	3	2-methylpropyl
	19	3	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl
	20	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl
	21	2	phenylmethyl
10	22	2	n-butyl
	23	2	1,1-dimethylethyl
	24	2	1-methylpropyl
	25	2	cyclohexylmethyl
	26	2	2-phenylethyl
15	27	2	cyclohexyl
	28	2	phenyl
	29	2	3-hydroxypropyl

20

Example 30

N²,N²,N⁴-Tris(phenylmethyl)-

5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-2,3,4-triamine

Sodium borohydride (0.82 g, 22 mmole) was added to a solution of nickel(II) chloride hydrate (1.43 g, 6 mmole) in methanol (300 mL). The addition caused a black solid to form along with gas evolution. The resulting heterogeneous mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for about 30 minutes. A solution

containing N²,N²,N⁴-Tris(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-3-nitroquinolin-2,4-diamine (5.73 g, 12 mmole) in methylene chloride (20 mL) was added followed by 5 successive additions of sodium borohydride (0.38 g, 10 mmole each addition). The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for about 15 minutes then filtered through a layer of silica gel. The filtrate was evaporated. The residue was taken up in a minimum amount of methylene chloride then placed on a layer of silica gel. The silica gel was eluted with hexane:ethyl acetate 80:20. The organic phase was collected then evaporated to provide 5.0 g of the desired product as a green oil.

15

Examples 31 - 43

Using the general method of Example 30, intermediates of Formula XI were reduced to provide the intermediates of Formula XII shown in Table 3.

20

Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XI Example	Intermediate of Formula XII	
		n =	R ₁ =
31	16	2	2-methylpropyl
32	17	1	2-methylpropyl
33	18	3	2-methylpropyl
34	19	3	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl
35	20	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl
36	22	2	n-butyl
37	23	2	1,1-dimethylethyl
38	24	2	1-methylpropyl
39	25	2	cyclohexylmethyl
40	26	2	2-phenylethyl
41	27	2	cyclohexyl
42	28	2	phenyl
43	29	2	3-hydroxypropyl

Example 44

20

N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

N²,N²-Bis(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (1.2 g, 3 mmole) was dissolved in glacial acetic acid (5 mL) and heated at reflux for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was

cooled, diluted with water (20 mL), made basic with 2N sodium hydroxide then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The extracts were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate then evaporated to provide 1.2 g of a yellow/green foam. This material was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane:ethyl acetate 70:30 to provide 0.83 g of the desired product as a yellow foam.

10

Examples 45 - 64

Using the general method of Example 44, the intermediates of Formula XIII shown in Table 4 were prepared by reacting the indicated intermediate of Formula XII with the indicated ortho ester or carboxylic acid.

15

Table 4

Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XII	Ortho ester; Carboxylic Acid	Intermediate of Formula XIII		
			n	R ₁	R ₂
45	32	acetic acid	1	2-methylpropyl	methyl
46	34	formic acid	3	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	H
47	33	formic acid	3	2-methylpropyl	H
48	35	formic acid	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	H
49	31	methoxyacetic acid	2	2-methylpropyl	methoxymethyl
50	31	formic acid	2	2-methylpropyl	H
51	43	formic acid	2	3-hydroxypropyl	H
52	42	formic acid	2	phenyl	H
53	41	formic acid	2	cyclohexyl	H
54	40	formic acid	2	2-phenylethyl	H

Table 4

Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XII	Ortho ester; Carboxylic Acid	Intermediate of Formula XIII		
			n	R ₁	R ₂
55	39	formic acid	2	cyclohexylmethyl	H
56	38	formic acid	2	1-methylpropyl	H
57	36	formic acid	2	n-butyl	H
58	30	formic acid	2	phenylmethyl	H
59	32	formic acid	1	2-methylpropyl	H
60	33	triethyl orthoacetate	3	2-methylpropyl	methyl
61	34	triethyl orthoacetate	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	methyl
62	35	triethyl orthoacetate	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	methyl
63	31	propionic acid	2	2-methylpropyl	ethyl

Table 4				
Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XII	Ortho ester; Carboxylic Acid	Intermediate of Formula XIII	
			n	R ₁ R ₂
64	37	triethyl orthoformate	2	1,1-dimethylethyl H

- 37 -

Example 65

N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1,2-di(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

A solution containing N²,N²-bis(phenylmethyl)-
5 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (2.0 g, 4.8 mmole) and isovaleryl chloride (0.585 mL, 4.8 mmole) in acetonitrile (50 mL) was stirred at ambient temperature for about 15 minutes. p-Toluenesulfonic acid (0.1 g) was added and the
10 reaction mixture was heated at reflux for about 24 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and concentrated under vacuum to provide a residue which was partitioned between methylene chloride and 10% ammonium hydroxide. The organic phase
15 was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to provide 0.71 g of a yellow oil. The oil was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with hexane:ethyl acetate 70:30 to provide 1.6 g of the desired product as a yellow foam.

20

Example 66

N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-(1-methylethyl)-1-(2-methylpropyl)-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

25 Using the general method of Example 65, N²,N²-bis(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (0.86 g, 2.1 mmole) was reacted with isobutyryl chloride (0.217 mL, 2.1 mmole) to provide 0.67 g of the desired product as
30 a yellow foam.

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Example 67

N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-2-ethoxymethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

5 Using the general method of Example 65, N²,N²-bis(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (2.1 g, 4.8 mmole) was reacted with ethoxyacetyl chloride to provide 0.8 g of the desired product.

10

Example 68

N,N,2-Tris(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

15 Using the general method of Example 65, N²,N²-bis(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (1.97 g, 4.8 mmole) was reacted with phenylacetyl chloride (527 μ L, 5.2 mmole) to provide 1.3 g of the desired product as a yellow foam.

20

Example 69

6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-1,2-di(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

25 N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1,2-di(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine (1.61 g, 3.3 mmole), palladium hydroxide on carbon (0.50 g, Pearlman's catalyst) and formic acid (10 mL) were combined and heated at reflux for 20 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, 30 filtered through a layer of celite and diluted with water (about 20 mL). The resulting mixture was cooled to 0°C, made basic by the addition of 28% ammonium hydroxide then extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 50 mL). The extracts were combined, dried over 35 magnesium sulfate and concentrated to provide a white solid. The solid was purified by silica gel

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chromatography eluting with methylene chloride:methanol 90:10 to provide 0.65 g of the desired product as a white solid, m.p. 160 - 161°C. Analysis: Calculated for $C_{18}H_{28}N_4$: %C, 71.96; %H, 9.39; %N, 18.65; Found: %C, 71.66; %H, 9.37; %N, 18.46.

Example 70

6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

10 N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-
1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine
(820 mg, 1.87 mmole), palladium hydroxide on carbon
(200 mg, Pearlman's catalyst), ammonium formate (472
mg, 7.48 mmole) and methanol (50 mL) were combined and
15 heated at reflux for 48 hours. During the course of
the reaction additional catalyst (200 mg) and ammonium
formate (472 mg) were added. The reaction mixture was
cooled to ambient temperature then filtered through a
layer of celite. The filtrate was evaporated to
20 provide a residue which was dissolved in 3N
hydrochloric acid. The solution was made basic (pH 9)
with ammonium hydroxide then extracted with methylene
chloride (3 x 200 mL). The extracts were combined,
washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate then
25 concentrated to provide 480 mg of a white solid. This
solid was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to provide
260 mg of the desired product as a white solid, m.p.
170-172°C. Analysis: Calculated for $C_{15}H_{22}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$: %C,
68.16; %H, 8.64; %N, 21.2; Found: %C, 68.47; %H, 8.14;
30 %N, 21.08.

Examples 71 - 92

Using the general method of Examples 69 and 70,
the products of Formula I shown in Table 5 were
35 prepared by hydrogenolizing the indicated intermediate

of Formula XIII. The melting points and elemental analyses are shown in Table 6.

Table 5

Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XIII	Product of Formula I		
		n	R ₁	R ₂
71	45	1	2-methylpropyl	methyl
72	46	3	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	H
73	47	3	2-methylpropyl	H
74	48	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl	H
75	49	2	2-methylpropyl	methoxymethyl
76	50	2	2-methylpropyl	H
77	51	2	3-hydroxypropyl	H
78	52	2	phenyl	H
79	53	2	cyclohexyl	H
80	54	2	2-phenylethyl	H
81	55	2	cyclohexylmethyl	H
82	56	2	1-methylpropyl	H

Table 5					
Example Number	Intermediate of Formula XIII	Product of Formula I			R ₂
		n	R ₁		
83	57	2	n-butyl		H
84	59	1	2-methylpropyl		H
85	60	3	2-methylpropyl		methyl
86	61	3	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl		methyl
87	62	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl		methyl
88	63	2	2-methylpropyl		ethyl
89	64	2	1,1-dimethylethyl		H
90	66	2	2-methylpropyl		1-methylethyl
91	67	2	2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl		ethoxymethyl
92	68	2	2-methylpropyl		phenylmethyl

Table 6									
		Elemental Analysis							
Example Number	m.p. (°C)	Formula	Calculated			Found			
			%C	%H	%N	%C	%H	%N	
71	181-183	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	67.57	8.30	22.51	67.90	8.16	22.54	
72	235-237	$C_{13}H_{22}N_4O + \frac{3}{8}CH_2Cl_2$	56.85	7.11	16.93	56.22	7.09	17.29	
73	201-203	$C_{13}H_{22}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	67.38	8.67	20.95	67.65	8.34	20.83	
74	247-251	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4O$	64.59	7.74	21.52	64.10	7.39	21.22	
75	225-230	$C_{16}H_{24}N_4O + \frac{1}{2}CH_2Cl_2 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	58.48	7.45	16.53	57.87	7.47	16.84	
76	223-225	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4$	68.82	8.25	22.93	69.16	8.24	22.65	
77	232-234	$C_{13}H_{18}N_4O + \frac{1}{6}H_2O$	61.91	7.43	22.22	62.43	7.20	22.38	
78	>300	$C_{16}H_{16}N_4 + \frac{3}{8}CH_2Cl_2$	62.37	5.44	17.45	61.86	5.17	17.85	
79	238-241	$C_{16}H_{22}N_4 + 1/5 H_2O$	70.14	8.24	20.45	70.58	8.14	20.45	
80	209-211	$C_{18}H_{20}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	71.73	7.02	18.59	71.69	6.75	18.63	

Table 6									
Example Number	m.p. (°C)	Elemental Analysis							
		Formula	Calculated			Found			
			%C	%H	%N	%C	%H	%N	
81	210-212	$C_{17}H_{24}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	70.46	8.56	19.33	70.26	8.30	19.42	
82	182-185	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4 + H_2O$	67.31	8.34	22.43	67.33	8.05	22.34	
83	196-198	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	67.57	8.30	22.51	67.89	8.13	22.63	
84	204-206	$C_{13}H_{18}N_4$	67.80	7.88	24.33	67.44	7.85	24.09	
85	179-182	$C_{16}H_{24}N_4$	70.55	8.88	20.57	70.17	8.96	20.35	
86	275-277	$C_{16}H_{24}N_4O + \frac{1}{2}CH_2Cl_2$	63.04	7.98	18.09	63.37	8.06	18.29	
87	287-290	$C_{13}H_{22}N_4 + H_2O$	61.62	8.27	19.16	61.94	7.60	18.82	
88	156-159	$C_{16}H_{24}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	68.29	8.95	19.91	67.90	8.36	19.53	
89	225-227	$C_{14}H_{20}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	67.57	8.30	22.51	67.77	8.06	22.09	
90	151-153	$C_{17}H_{26}N_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	69.84	9.19	19.16	70.01	9.11	18.69	
91	165-167	$C_{17}H_{26}N_4O_2 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$	62.95	8.29	17.27	62.96	8.06	16.90	

Table 6								
Example Number	m.p. (°C)	Formula	Elemental Analysis					
			Calculated			Found		
			%C	%H	%N	%C	%H	%N
92	155-156	$C_{21}H_{26}N_4 + H_2O$	71.56	8.01	15.89	71.20	7.54	15.79

Example 93

N,N-Bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-
1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-phenylmethoxymethyl-1H-
5 imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

Using the general method of Example 65, N²,N²-
bis(phenylmethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-N⁴-(2-
methylpropyl)quinolin-2,3,4-triamine (2.3 g, 5.5 mmole)
was reacted with benzyloxyacetyl chloride (1.0 g, 5.5
10 mmoles) to provide 2.0 g of the desired product as a
clear oil.

Example 94

4-Amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-
15 1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-2-methanol

Using the general method of Example 69, N,N-
bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-
methylpropyl)-2-phenylmethoxymethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-
c]quinolin-4-amine (2.0 g, 3.7 mmole) was
20 hydrogenolized to provide 0.71 g of the desired product
as an off-white solid, m.p. 226-226°C. Analysis:
Calculated for C₁₅H₂₂N₄O + ½H₂O: %C, 64.61; %H, 8.13; %N,
20.09; Found: %C, 64.67; %H, 7.88; %N, 20.03.

25 Example 95

6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-
morpholinomethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

4-Amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-
imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-2-methanol (100 mg, 0.365 mmole)
30 was slowly added to thionyl chloride (1 mL). The
resulting mixture was stirred at ambient temperature
for 3 hours. The thionyl chloride was removed under
vacuum. The resulting residue was diluted with
methylene chloride (5 mL), combined with morpholine (1
35 mL) and heated at reflux for 10 hours. The reaction
mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, quenched

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with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and then extracted with methylene chloride (3 x 20 mL). The extracts were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to provide a greenish oil. The oil
5 was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with methylene chloride:methanol 90:10 to provide 72 mg of the desired product as a light green solid, m.p. 165-172°C. Analysis: Calculated for $C_{19}H_{29}N_3O + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$: %C, 65.24; %H, 8.54; %N, 20.11; Found: %C, 65.71; %H, 8.43;
10 %N, 19.77.

Example 96

6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-1-phenylmethyl-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

15 N,N,1-Tris(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine (4.49 g, 9.8 mmole), palladium hydroxide on carbon (1.0 g, Pearlman's catalyst) and formic acid (20 mL) were combined and heated at reflux for 4 days. During the course of the
20 reaction the formic acid evaporated out of the reaction vessel. The residue was diluted with formic acid (15 mL) and water (20 mL) then filtered through a layer of celite. The filtrate was basified with 28% ammonium hydroxide then extracted with methylene chloride (3 x
25 100 mL). The methylene chloride extracts were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to provide 2.5 g of a yellow foam. The foam was loaded onto a 3 cm by 15 cm column of silica gel and eluted with methylene chloride:methanol 90:10. The early
30 fractions were combined and evaporated to provide 0.54 g of N,2-bis(phenylmethyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine as an off-white solid, m.p. 199-200°C. The later fractions were combined and evaporated to provide 1.58 g of a mixture of 6,7,8,9-
35 tetrahydro-N-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine and 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine as an off-white solid.

This mixture was loaded onto a 3 cm by 20 cm column of silica gel and eluted with methylene chloride:methanol 90:10. 80 fractions, 6 mL each, were collected.

Fractions 18 - 27 were combined and evaporated to provide 0.48 g of 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-N-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine as a white solid, m.p. 168-170°C. Fractions 40 - 57 were combined and evaporated to provide 180 mg of the desired product, 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine, as a white solid, m.p. 231-233°C (dec). Analysis: Calculated for: $C_{18}H_{19}N_4 + 1/5 CH_2Cl_2$: %C, 69.95; %H, 6.28; %N, 18.97; Found: %C, 70.44; %H, 6.16; %N, 18.93.

15

Example 97

6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

Using the method of Example 70, 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-N-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine (200 mg, Example 96) was hydrogenolized to provide 66 mg of the desired product as a solid, m.p. >300°C. Analysis: Calculated for $C_{10}H_{12}N_4 + 1/2 H_2O$: %C, 61.85; %H, 6.58; %N, 28.85; Found: %C, 62.09; %H, 6.33; %N, 28.79.

25

Example 98

1-(3-Chloropropyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine

Dimethylformamide was added dropwise to 4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinoline-1-propanol (1.06 g) until a solution was obtained. Thionyl chloride (0.63 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was heated for 45 minutes before being evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in ice water then made basic with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The resulting precipitate was collected and dried to provide 0.32 g of a dark brown solid. This

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material was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 85:15 methylene chloride:methanol to provide 0.28 g of the desired product as a solid m.p. 245-247°C. Analysis:

5 Calculated for $C_{13}ClH_{17}N_4 + 1.5 H_2O$: %C, 53.51; %H, 6.91; %N, 19.2; Found: %C, 53.81; %H, 6.25; %N, 18.86.

INTERFERON (α) INDUCTION IN HUMAN CELLS

The test method described below demonstrates the
10 ability of compounds of the invention to induce the biosynthesis of interferon (α) in human cells.

An in vitro human blood cell system was used to assess interferon induction by compounds of the invention. Activity is based on the measurement of
15 interferon secreted into culture media. Interferon is measured by bioassay.

Blood Cell Preparation for Culture

Whole blood is collected by venipuncture into EDTA vacutainer tubes. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells
20 (PBM's) are separated from whole blood by using either LeucoPREP™ Brand Cell Separation Tubes (available from Becton Dickinson) or Ficoll-Paque® solution (available from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology Inc, Piscataway, NJ). The PBM's are suspended at 1×10^6 /mL in RPMI 1640 media
25 (available from GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) containing 25 mM HEPES (N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid) and L-glutamine (1% penicillin-streptomycin solution added) with 10% heat inactivated (56°C for 30 minutes) autologous serum added. 200 μ L
30 portions of PBM suspension are added to 96 well (flat bottom) MicroTest III sterile tissue culture plates.

Compound Preparation

The compounds are solubilized in ethanol, dimethyl sulfoxide or tissue culture water then diluted with
35 tissue culture water, 0.01N sodium hydroxide or 0.01N hydrochloric acid (The choice of solvent will depend on

the chemical characteristics of the compound being tested.). Ethanol or DMSO concentration should not exceed a final concentration of 1% for addition to the culture wells. Compounds are initially tested in a concentration range of from about 0.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ to about 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Compounds which show induction at a concentration of 0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ are then tested in a wider concentration range.

Incubation

10 The solution of test compound is added in a volume (less than or equal to 50 μL) to the wells containing 200 μL of diluted whole blood or of PBM's in media. Solvent and/or media is added to control wells (wells with no test compound) and as needed to adjust the
15 final volume of each well to 250 μL . The plates are covered with plastic lids, vortexed gently and then incubated for 48 hours at 37°C with a 5% carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Separation

20 Following incubation, the plates are covered with parafilm and then centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 10 to 15 minutes at 4°C in a Damon IEC Model CRU-5000 centrifuge. Media (about 200 μL) is removed from 4 to 8 wells and pooled into 2 mL sterile freezing vials.
25 Samples are maintained at -70°C until analysis.

Interferon Analysis/Calculation

Interferon is determined by bioassay using A549 human lung carcinoma cells challenged with encephalomyocarditis. The details of the bioassay
30 method have been described by G. L. Brennan and L. H. Kronenberg in "Automated Bioassay of Interferons in Micro-test Plates", Biotechniques, June/July, 78, 1983, incorporated herein by reference. Briefly stated the method is as follows: interferon dilutions and A549
35 cells are incubated at 37°C for 12 to 24 hours. The incubated cells are infected with an inoculum of encephalomyocarditis virus. The infected cells are

incubated for an additional period at 37°C before
quantifying for viral cytopathic effect. The viral
cytopathic effect is quantified by staining followed by
spectrophotometric absorbance measurements. Results
5 are expressed as alpha reference units/mL based on the
value obtained for NIH HU IF-L standard. The
interferon was identified as essentially all interferon
alpha by testing in checkerboard neutralization assays
against rabbit anti-human interferon (beta) and goat
10 anti-human interferon (alpha) using A549 cell
monolayers challenged with encephalomyocarditis virus.
Results are shown in the table below wherein the
absence of an entry indicates that the compound was not
tested at that particular concentration.

Interferon (α) Induction in Human Cells									
Compound of Example Number	α Reference Units/mL								
	Dose Concentration (μ g/mL)								
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.50	1.0	5.0			
69	2	59	340	260	310	700			
70	6	6	40	110	190	120			
71	6	6	130	270	320	370			
72			2	48	2800	2500			
73	4	4	4	22	67	130			
74			2	2	21	1300			
75	4	4	38	82	96	200			
76	6	6	6	6	38	97			
77	1	1	1	1	480	430			
78	1	1	1	1	37	15			
79	2	1	2	1	1	1			

Interferon (α) Induction in Human Cells								
Compound of Example Number	α Reference Units/mL							
	Dose Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)							
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.50	1.0	5.0		
80	1	140	170	15	13	13		
81	1	1	1	13	15	1		
82	2	2	2	320	400	130		
83	7	26	74	930	410	130		
84			6	6	6	13		
85	4	4	77	82	110	150		
86	4	4	17	220	130	210		
87	3	360	1100	280	140	260		
88	6	75	210	260	260	290		
89	2	2	2	2	2	2		
90	2	2	2	2	4	670		

Interferon (α) Induction in Human Cells								
Compound of Example Number	α Reference Units/mL							
	Dose Concentration (μ g/mL)							
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.50	1.0	5.0		
91	290	330	210	290	290	290		
92	0	170	170	66	88	130		
94	2	140	880	170	170	170		
95	2	2	2	590	660	260		
96			2	1200	850	280		
97	3	3	3	45	740	410		

INDIRECT IN-VITRO ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY

The test method described below demonstrates the ability of compounds of the invention to inhibit the progress of viral infection.

5 Whole blood is collected by venipuncture into EDTA vacutainer tubes. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBM's) are isolated using Ficoll-Paque® solution (available from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology Inc., Piscataway, NJ). The PBM's are washed with phosphate
10 buffer saline then diluted with RPMI 1640 medium (available from GIBCO, Grand Island, New York) and 10% fetal bovine serum to obtain a final concentration of 2.5×10^6 cells/mL. One mL portions of PBM's in medium are placed in 15 mL polypropylene tubes. The test
15 compound is dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide then diluted with RPMI 1640 medium. The solution of test compound is added to the tubes containing the PBM's to give final concentrations ranging from 0.01 μ g/mL to 1.0 μ g/mL. Control tubes do not receive any test
20 compound. The tubes are then incubated for 24 hours at 37°C with a 5% carbon dioxide atmosphere. Following incubation the tubes are centrifuged at 400 xg for 5 minutes. The supernatant is removed. The PBM's are brought up in 100 μ L of RPMI 1640 medium and then
25 infected with a 100 μ L containing 10^5 tissue culture 50% infectious doses of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). The tubes are incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C to allow virus adsorption. One mL of RPMI 1640 medium is added to each tube and the tubes are incubated for 48 hours
30 at 37°C. The tubes are frozen then thawed to lyse the cells. The tubes are centrifuged at 400 xg for 5 minutes to remove cellular debris then the supernatant is assayed by serial tenfold dilutions on Vero cells in 96 well microtiter plates. The infected cells are
35 incubated for 24 hours at 37°C before quantifying for viral cytopathic effect. The viral cytopathic effect

is quantified by staining with 0.05% crystal violet. Results are presented as VSV inhibition, defined as the \log_{10} (control VSV yield/experimental VSV yield). Control tubes have a value of 0. Results are shown in the table below wherein the absence of an entry indicates that the compound was not tested at that particular concentration.

In-vitro Antiviral Activity						
10	Compound of Example Number	VSV Yield Inhibition				
		Dose Concentration (μg/mL)				
		0.01	0.05	0.10	0.50	1.0
15	70	3.0	7.0	7.0		
	71			5.0	5.0	6.0
	72			1.0	2.0	2.0
	73			1.0	2.0	4.0
	74			2.0	3.0	2.0
	75			4.0	4.0	5.0
	76			4.0	7.0	7.0
	78			0.0	3.0	4.0
20	80			6.0	6.0	7.0
	81			1.0	4.0	5.0
	82			0.0	3.0	5.0
	83			4.0	6.0	6.0
	84			2.0	2.0	4.0
	85			4.0	5.0	5.0
	86			1.0	7.0	6.0

In-vitro Antiviral Activity					
Compound of Example Number	VSV Yield Inhibition				
	Dose Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)				
	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.50	1.0
87			4.0	6.0	6.0
88	5.0	8.0			8.0
90				3.0	8.0
92			2.0	4.0	6.0
94	7.0	8.0	8.0		
96			2.0	4.0	6.0

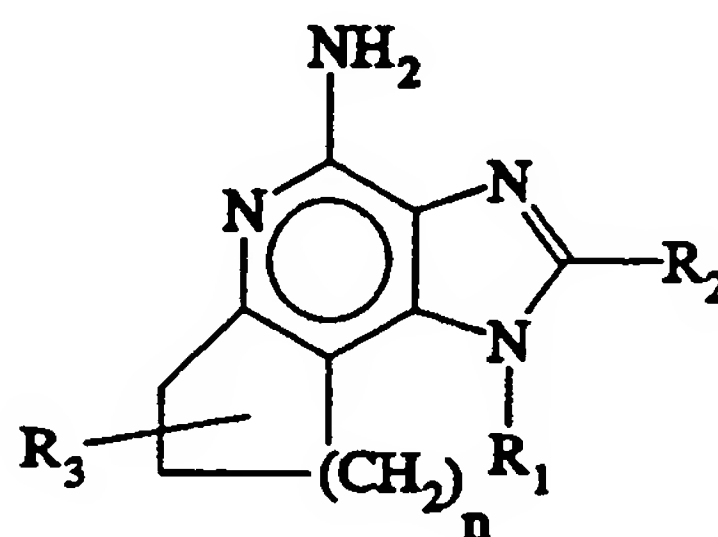
The claimed invention is:

1. 6,7-propylene-, butylene-, or pentylene-
bridged imidazopyridin-4-amines that induce interferon
5 (α) biosynthesis in human cells.

2. A compound according to Claim 1, of the
formula:

10

15



wherein n is 1, 2, or 3,

R₁, R₂, and R₃ are independently selected from the
20 group consisting of substituents effective to allow the
compound to induce interferon (α) biosynthesis in human
cells.

3. A compound according to Claim 2, wherein
25 R₁ is selected from the group consisting of
hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon
atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl
containing one to about ten carbon atoms and
substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl
30 containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the
substituent is selected from the group consisting of
cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms
and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon
atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain
35 alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms;
fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about ten

carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl
5 containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain
10 alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl wherein the
15 acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl,
20 alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl; said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or
25 two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen, with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties
30 together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

and $-\text{CHR}_x\text{R}_y$

wherein

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_y is hydrogen R_x is alkoxy of one to
35 about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon

atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further

5 proviso that when R_y is a carbon-carbon bond R_y and R_x together form a tetrahydrofuranyl group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms,

10 R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about eight carbon atoms, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl, the benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the
15 benzene ring by a moiety selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, and halogen; and

$-C(R_s)(R_t)(X)$ wherein R_s and R_t are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, phenyl, and
20 substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen;

X is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy
25 containing one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, haloalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkylamido wherein the alkyl group
30 contains one to about four carbon atoms, amino, substituted amino wherein the substituent is alkyl or hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, azido, alkylthio of one to about four carbon atoms, and morpholinoalkyl wherein the alkyl moiety contains one
35 to about four carbon atoms, and

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or
5 chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom.

4. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein n is 2.

10

5. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein R_1 is selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, substituted straight chain or branched chain
15 alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched
20 chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any alkyl, substituted alkyl, or hydroxyalkyl group does not contain a fully carbon
25 substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; phenyl; and phenylethyl,

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about eight carbon atoms, straight
30 chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, benzyl, morpholinoalkyl wherein the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, and $-C(R_s)(R_t)(X)$ wherein R_s and R_t are independently selected from the group consisting of
35 hydrogen and alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, and X is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy

containing one to about four carbon atoms and alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms,

5 and R₃ is hydrogen.

6. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon
10 atoms and straight chain or branched chain hydroxyalkyl containing one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any such group does not contain a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom.

15

7. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of 2-methylpropyl, 1-methylpropyl, n-butyl, cyclohexylmethyl, 2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, and (phenyl)ethyl.

20

8. A compound according to Claim 3, wherein R₂ is methyl, ethyl, 1-methylethyl, 2-methylpropyl, hydroxymethyl, morpholinomethyl, methoxymethyl, or ethoxymethyl.

25

9. A compound according to Claim 3, selected from the group consisting of:

6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1,2-di(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,

30 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,

7,8-dihydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H,6H-imidazo[4,5-d]pyrindin-4-amine,

35 4-amino-1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro- α,α -dimethylcyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridine-1-ethanol,

- 1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)cyclohepta-
[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridin-4-amine,
4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro- α,α -dimethyl-1H-imidazo-
[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,
5 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-2-methoxymethyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo-
[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinoline-
10 1-propanol,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-
4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-phenylethyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]-
quinolin-4-amine,
15 1-cyclohexylmethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo-
[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo-
[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
1-butyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-
20 amine,
7,8-dihydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H,6H-imidazo-
[4,5-d]pyrindin-4-amine,
1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro-2-methyl-1-(2-methylpropyl)-
cyclohepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridin-4-amine,
25 4-amino-1,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydro- α,α ,2-trimethylcyclo-
hepta[b]imidazo[4,5-d]pyridine-1-ethanol,
4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro- α,α ,2-trimethyl-1H-imidazo-
[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,
2-ethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-
30 imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-(1-
methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
4-amino-2-ethoxymethyl-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro- α,α -dimethyl-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-1-ethanol,
35 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-phenylmethyl-
1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,

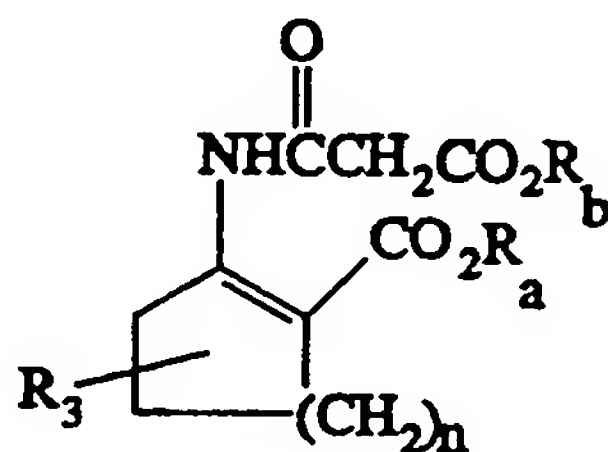
- 64 -

4-amino-6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-2-methanol,
 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-(2-methylpropyl)-2-morpholinomethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine,
 5 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1-phenylmethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-amine, and
 6,7,8,9-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[4,5-c]quinolin-4-amine.

10. A compound of the formula

10

15

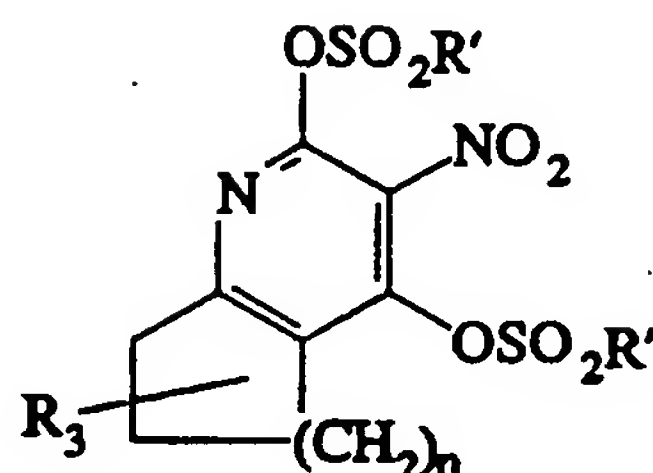


wherein n is 1, 2, or 3, R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight
 20 chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine
 25 atom, R_a is a group that renders the associated ester group susceptible of nucleophilic attack by an anion derived from an active methylene compound, and R_b is a group that renders the associated ester group susceptible of hydrolysis.

30

11. A compound of the formula

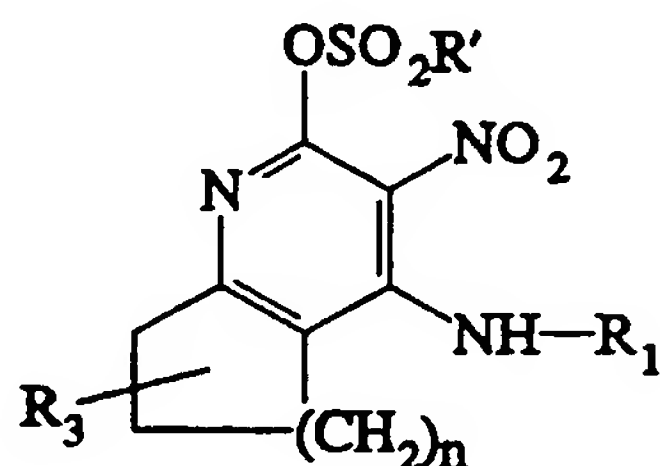
5



10 wherein n is 1, 2, or 3, R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four
15 carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom, and R' is alkyl, perfluoroalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl, alkylphenyl, or halophenyl.

12. A compound of the formula

20



25

wherein n is 1, 2, or 3,

30 R' is alkyl, perfluoroalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl, alkylphenyl, or halophenyl,

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl
35 containing one to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl

containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about ten carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl; said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen, with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

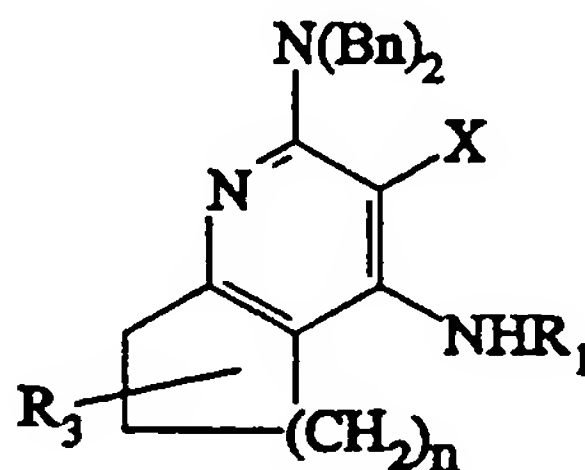
- 67 -

and $-\text{CHR}_y\text{R}_z$
 wherein

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_y is hydrogen R_z is alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further proviso that when R_y is a carbon-carbon bond R_y and R_z together form a tetrahydrofuran group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, and

R_z is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom, and R' is alkyl, perfluoroalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl, alkylphenyl, or halophenyl.

13. A compound of the formula



wherein n is 1, 2, or 3,
 X is $-\text{NH}_2$ or NO_2 ;

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms and
5 substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon
10 atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about ten carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl
15 containing two to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms
20 and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to
25 about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the
30 proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl;
35 said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or two moieties independently selected from the group

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consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen, with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties
5 together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

and $-\text{CHR}_x\text{R}_y$

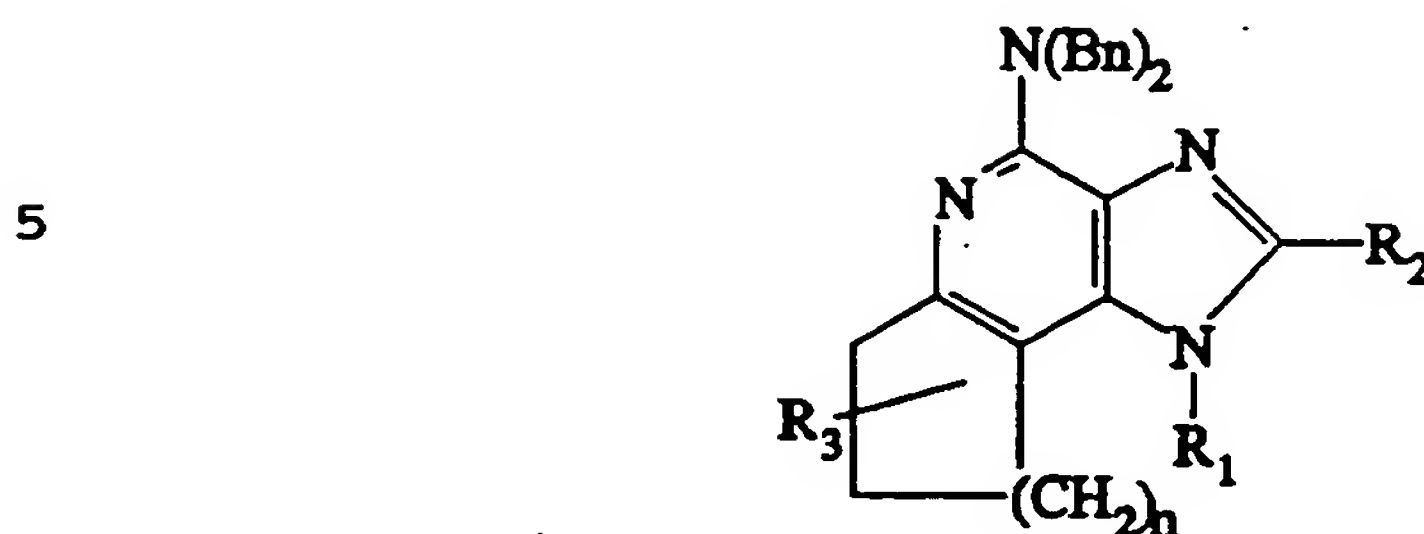
wherein

R_y is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_y is hydrogen R_x is alkoxy of one to
10 about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon
15 atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further proviso that when R_y is a carbon-carbon bond R_y and R_x together form a tetrahydrofuranyl group optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and
20 hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, and

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or
25 chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom, and R' is alkyl, perfluoroalkyl, phenyl, phenylalkyl, alkylphenyl, or halophenyl,

and Bn represents a hydrogenolyzable amino
30 substituent.

14. A compound of the formula



wherein Bn represents a hydrogenolizable amino substituent,

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen; cyclic alkyl of three, four, or five carbon atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing from one to about ten carbon atoms and one or more fluorine or chlorine atoms; straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms and substituted straight chain or branched chain alkenyl containing two to about ten carbon atoms, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms and cycloalkyl containing three to about six carbon atoms substituted by straight chain or branched chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms; hydroxyalkyl of one to about six carbon atoms; alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains

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one to about six carbon atoms; acyloxyalkyl wherein the acyloxy moiety is alkanoyloxy of two to about four carbon atoms or benzoyloxy, and the alkyl moiety contains one to about six carbon atoms, with the
5 proviso that any such alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or acyloxyalkyl group does not have a fully carbon substituted carbon atom bonded directly to the nitrogen atom; benzyl; (phenyl)ethyl; and phenyl;
10 said benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by one or two moieties independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, and halogen,
15 with the proviso that when said benzene ring is substituted by two of said moieties, then the moieties together contain no more than six carbon atoms;

and $-\text{CHR}_x\text{R}_y$

wherein

20 R_y is hydrogen or a carbon-carbon bond, with the proviso that when R_y is hydrogen R_x is alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, hydroxyalkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms, 1-alkynyl of two to about ten carbon atoms, tetrahydropyranyl, alkoxyalkyl wherein the
25 alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, and with the further proviso that when R_y is a carbon-carbon bond R_y and R_x together form a tetrahydrofuranyl group optionally
30 substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms,

R_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, straight chain or branched chain alkyl
35 containing one to about eight carbon atoms, benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl and phenyl, the benzyl, (phenyl)ethyl or

phenyl substituent being optionally substituted on the benzene ring by a moiety selected from the group consisting of methyl, methoxy, and halogen; and

-C(R_s)(R_r)(X) wherein R_s and R_r are independently
5 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, phenyl, and substituted phenyl wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxy of one to about four carbon atoms,
10 and halogen;

X is selected from the group consisting of alkoxy containing one to about four carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl wherein the alkoxy moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms and the alkyl moiety contains one to about
15 four carbon atoms, haloalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, alkylamido wherein the alkyl group contains one to about four carbon atoms, amino, substituted amino wherein the substituent is alkyl or hydroxyalkyl of one to about four carbon atoms, azido,
20 alkylthio of one to about four carbon atoms, and morpholinoalkyl wherein the alkyl moiety contains one to about four carbon atoms, and

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, straight chain or branched
25 chain alkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms, and straight chain or branched chain fluoro- or chloroalkyl containing one to about four carbon atoms and at least one fluorine or chlorine atom.

30 15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No.
PCT/US 94/06909

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D471/04 A61K31/435 C07D221/04 C07D215/22 C07D215/42
C07C229/48 //(C07D471/04,235:00,221:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D A61K C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 510 260 (TOYO JOZO) 28 October 1992 see page 9, line 15 - line 26; claim 1 -----	1,15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *I* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 September 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

12. 10. 94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Alfaro Faus, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national application No.

PCT/US 94/ 06909

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
Compound claims in which the compounds are defined according to their activity rather than their structure are not clear and do not fulfill Art. 6 of the PCT.

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

information on patent family members

PCT/US 94/06909

17-11-92